ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL,

President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Phantom Almanac and Weather Guide," "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Vennor's Almanac for 1882"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 20 – Sun rises 4.25, sets 7.28.
Friday 21—Saturn in [illegible].
Saturday 22—Sun fast of clock 4 min.
Sunday 23—Fourth after Easter; Jupiter "stationary."
Monday 24—Queen Victoria born 1819.
Tuesday 25—Moon at last quarter, 6h. 41m. eve.
Wednesday 26—St. Aug.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Week ending Wednesday, May 26.—Opens with a generally heated term—fine, warm, and windy—favorable weather—local thunder storms and electrical activity—a cooler change with wind and showers in localities. "Queen's Birthday" promises generally fine weather in eastern Canada.

For the week ending Wednesday, June 2nd:—Opens cool, with wind and rain, cold weather for May, with reports of rain and hail storms in Canada, the West, and Northwest—rains over the south—tornadoes probable in tornado sections—month ends summer-like—June opening hot and sultry with heat, especially in the south and west.

COUNSELLOR E. F. TEST contributed an interesting article "About Tornadoes" to the *Daily Republican*, of Omaha, on May 5th.

"HEAVY RAINS WEST," was part of my ADVOCATE and Almanac forecasts for May 10 and 11th. On the morning of the latter date a deluge fell over Kansas City accompanied by tornadoes elsewhere, and a great rainstorm extended across parts of town and Indiana. A period of rainy weather usually occurs over western sections about the dates named. Astro-meteorology also pointed towards a similar conclusion. A "guesser," I see by the *Tremont Tribune*, of May 7, said that "we are not to have any rain until about the 21st of the month, and don't let the wiseacres forget it." No, will not forget it. Especially would it be a mistake to forget that the "guesser" had until within a few days, almost hours, of the great depression to promulgate his so called "common-sense prognostication."

MY FORECAST also called for "electrical activity, thunder storms and hail showers," on the 12th. Verification: Great storms in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. At Dayton, Ohio, a fearful thunderstorm raged, cellars were flooded and many thousands of dollars worth of damage done. And yet the "guesser" said "No rain until about the 21st.

ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE SEASON—THE NEW COMETS—LETTERS FROM MR. BROOKS—METEORS—THE SATELLITES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The fourteenth monthly meeting of the Central Committee was held at Montreal on Friday evening, May 7th. There were present: President Walter H. Smith, Councillors J. Felton, M. D., W. J. Webster and Maria T. Cole, Secretary J. Brown, Mrs. Walter H. Smith and Mr. Austin.

The minutes of the March meeting having been read and confirmed, the name of Mr. Austin was proposed for membership, and this being the concluding meeting ere the summer vacation—declared duly elected.

A SUCCESSFUL BRANCH.

The president read a letter from Mr. E. J. Heatwole, presiding over the Virginia Branch which contained the following encouraging remarks:—

"I don't know that I ever before felt more elated over the success of anything than I do over that of our meeting. I now feel fully compensated for the efforts I have made to sustain the cause in this state. Parties were present to hear us on this occasion who were before inclined to scoff at so bold a venture as for a set of men to try to forecast the [illegible]. I feel assured that those very persons, after hearing us, will now cease to hold us and the cause of weather science in contempt."

The report of the proceedings of the Branch, already printed in the ADVOCATE was also read as well as a couple of letters defending Astro-Meteorology, from the pen of Mr. Heatwole which appeared in the *Spectator*, of Staunton, Va.

It was unanimously decided to tender Vice-President Heatwole a vote of thanks for his able efforts on behalf of the Association, as well as his eloquent vindication of Astro-Meteorology.

Mr. W. S. Leslie wrote the President:

Dear Mr. Smith,—You must think me a queer kind of member. I intended to attend the meetings and keep up my interest, but with my other appointments I really have found it next to impossible to continue the study of Astro-Meteorology. For the present I think I had better not consider myself a member, as I don't like to go in for a thing that I can't devote my attention to. Not that I have lost my interest in the subject, on the contrary, I wish the work to go on and prosper even more than it is doing now. Before long, I hope to be able to resume the study and continue it much more faithfully than I have done. How is the Instrument Fund getting along? I am heartily in sympathy with that and you may put down my name for $5, which I will be glad to pay. I believe in pushing the scheme, and would have moved, if I had been at recent meetings, that a special effort be made to raise the necessary sum in time to have the instrument in operation for next fall's observations. By the way, without disparaging Mr. George Taylor I must say that he is a very long way astray on the question of the sun's distance. His idea seems to be that the earth's axial motion carries it around the sun, in other words that the earth rolls around the sun like a great wheel. What does it roll on? Either would be rather a fragile surface on which to roll. Again, if it is the earth's axial motion that propels it, why does it move in a circle around the sun? According to Mr. Taylor's reasoning it would move straight forward, that is, from east to west. Following out his argument, our distance from the sun is, in round numbers a million and a half of miles. I would not be so rubbed as to wish Mr. Taylor to see what it feels like at that distance, but if he has a chance of so doing, I imagine his report would be that the climate was decidedly mild,—not to say torrid. It does look as if this gentleman had rather narrow grounds for putting his opinion directly in opposition to that of the great army of astronomers, past and present. However a perusal of Kepler's laws might be of benefit to him.

The resignation of Mr. Leslie was not accepted.

Mrs. Smith reported a further subscription of $5, the result of knitting—bringing the total promised to date up to $82.

Mr. Logan's article on a visit to Kilauea, Hawaii, already reprinted in the ADVOCATE was read and discussed after which the president said that he had received

A LETTER FROM MR. W. R. BROOKS.

on his recent cometary discoveries. It read as follows:—

PHELPS, N. Y. May 5th, 1886.

WALTER H. SMITH, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—Thanks for your kind congratulations on my discoveries. Comet No. 1 in Cassiopeia, is a round, nebulous object moving 1° daily in a south easterly direction; the night before last (May 3rd) it was in the field (low power) with *Gamma* Cassiopeia. I have not secured an ephemeris yet, but will remember you when I do. My second comet of the year was discovered May 1st, it was in Pegasus, has a fine telescopic tail, and is a most beautiful object. I will send you ephemeris of it also when obtained.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM R. BROOKS.

Whilst on the subject of comets, the President stated that the Fabry one has passed south of Sirius and out of sight, but that the Barnard comet was still to be seen below Cassiopeia before sunrise.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE AGAIN.

Mr. G. Taylor, of Hammonton, N. J. wrote:—"Accept thanks for putting before the public my idea of the sun's distance. I expect much opposition to the theory, however, the earth revolved around the sun just the same as it does to-day when all the world believed that the sun revolved around the earth. I hope the society will agitate this question according to nature's laws as well as that by which astronomers make their calculations. If agreeable I would like to send a paper on the moon."

Proposed paper accepted.

Communications on various subjects—as already printed in the ADVOCATE, were read from Messrs. G. W. Lofman, Florida, J. Ross Brown, Sydney, N. S. W., and N. G. Wolfe, Honolulu as was also an article printed in the *Truthseeker* from the pen of D. Highie, M. D. of Burton, Mich., entitled "What will the weather be?" The author, it was decided, had attained to several of the broad facts of Astro-Meteorology. His ideas concerning Volcano and its supposed influences on the weather were, of course, condemned.

Secretary Brown communicated the following on

A METEORIC DISPLAY.

In the Leeds, England, *Mercury* of Feb. 13, 1886, under the heading of "Nature and Science" I find:—"By a letter from Captain Griffiths of the schooner J. C. Fort, continued by Mr. Weight, a passenger, information has been received that on a voyage from the Pacific coast to the island of Maui, Hawaii, numerous meteors were observed during the night of December 11th, 1885. Attention was called of the men on deck, not only to their frequent, but to their bursting in the manner of a rocket. On the 12th at 1.30 p. m. being in lat. 23° 53', N., 143° 20', W., weather fine and wind moderate, the first mate observed that the mizzen stay sail, which was clewed up at the time, was in flames at the main mast head. By means of water, beating and cutting away the fire was extinguished, the sail was destroyed, the main peak halyard block was badly charred, and the masthead was burnt about half an inch deep. On deck were found some fragments of metallic like substance, lying at the foot of the main mast. The crew threw overboard the burning pieces; one being as large as a man's head, was thrown overboard by Mr. Weight, the passenger. A rather larger piece was burning the mainsail till it was got rid of overboard. What is extraordinary is the fact that no shock was heard. Attention was first called by the fire in the staysail, A few fragments were brought to Maui and given as specimens to the residents."

The special paper of the evening was one by the president on

SATELLITES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The satellites, if not the weightiest, are certainly not the least interesting portion of the Solar System. Their number is also considerable, amounting, so far as known to twenty, one of which is our own moon, circling the earth; two attending Mars; four Jupiter; eight Saturn; four Uranus and one Neptune. Besides these, there is that astronomical enigma, the satellite of Venus, the evidence concerning whose occasional appearance is very strong, and whose diameter is said to amount to one quarter that of Venus herself. But if so, it is most remarkable that it is not oftener seen, or supposed to have been seen, the most reliable records only admitting the following observations:—Cassini, who says that he saw it in 1672 and 1686; Short, 1740, in very clear air; Mayer, 1759; Montaigne, 1791; Roitkier, Horrebow and others at Copenhagen, and Montbarron at Auxerre, 1764. These are all said to have seen nothing but images formed by reflection in the eyepiece, a common trick of Venus, as I have often experienced; but this explanation will not account for that by Short, who used two telescopes and four eyepieces during the hour. Schroter imagined that he saw it during the transit of 1761, but there were no traces of it at either of the two recent transits, when much more powerful instruments and critical tests were brought to bear on Venus and the sun. It may, or may not be a myth, but we cannot deal with it as a reality, any more than the supposed Intra-Mercurial planet Vulcan. Then we have the great probability of more than one satellite attending Neptune, and the possibility of smaller satellites than any yet discovered accompanying Saturn. Leaving the regions of supposition however, we commence with an evident fact, viz: The moon, the first known satellite—as regards distance from the sun—situate at a mean distance of 238,840 miles from its primary, the earth on which we live, with an apogee of 252,972 and a perigee of 221,614 miles. The coolest of telescopic objects, full of craters, mountain chains and valleys, and easily accessible to the student of astronomy who owns but a low power telescope, it is not my purpose to attempt a description, but rather to pass on to less known and studied members of the sun's family of worlds. The diameter of our satellite is 2,160 miles and its synodical revolution—or, from one full moon to another—29 days, 12 hours, 44 min and 3 seconds. The moon revolves on her axis at the same time—which seems to be a peculiarity of all satellites so far as known,—and consequently always turns the same face to the earth.

MARS NO LONGER MOONLESS.

We no longer talk of the snowy poles of "Moonless Mars," since August 10th and 18th, 1877, when Hall at Washington discovered two satellites circling that planet. They were named Phobos and Deimos. The periodic time of Phobos is 7h. 39m. 13sec., so rapid in fact that he must rise in the west and set in the east, and that of Deimos, 1 day, 6h. 17m. 54s. Their diameter is supposed to be little larger than a huge meteorite, namely, Deimos 6 and Phobos 7 miles. Other estimates range up to for Phobos and ten miles for Deimos. The distance of Phobos from the planet is less than 4,000, that of Deimos less than 13,000 miles. From their recent discovery and small size, one would suppose that only gigantic instruments could locate them, but this is not so. Pratt has seen Deimos with an 8 and one-seventh inch reflector, Erck with a 7⅓ inch achromatic, and Common says that whoever has eyes and telescope good enough to see Enceladus—the second satellite of Saturn—may catch both Phobos and Deimos by hiding the planet, when the satellites are near their elongations. Deimos is thought to be growing brighter, especially near its Eastern elongations. If there are any astronomers on Mars, they know very much more about their satellites than we do about our moon, owing to the proximity of Phobos and Deimos.

"THE JOVIAN SATELLITES."

Io, Europa, Ganymede and Calisto, or the innermost, second, third and outermost satellites of Jupiter, are a royal system in themselves, right worthily attendants of the giant planet. Discovered by Galileo on Jan. 8th, 1610, they are amongst the earliest triumphs of the telescope. Their mean synodic periods of revolution around Jupiter are: 1. Io, 1 day, 8h. 28m. 36s.; 2. Europa, 3 days, 13h. 17m. 54s.; 3. Ganymede, 7 days, 3h. 59m. 36s. and 4, Calisto, 16 days, 18h. 5m. 7s. Their diameters—as is readily seen in a small telescope, by the difference in apparent brilliancy—are not all alike, the first satellite subtending an angle of 1".081; the 2nd, 0".910; the 3rd, 1".537, and the 4th, 1".282; corresponding to diameters of about 2,500, 2,100, 3,550 and 2,960 miles. Truly a magnificent system of attendant worlds, the smallest being about the size of our moon. Their mean distances are: Io, 259,000 miles; Europa, 414,000; Ganymede, 647,000 and Calisto, 1,164,000 (approximate). The first is, consequently about the same distance from Jupiter as our moon from us, and the others about 2, 3 and 5 times as far off. They have been several times seen by the naked eye, at least the three outside ones, two on April 21, 1859, being well visible, about 20 min. before a remarkable aurora was seen. Observations on Jupiter are usually excellent when auroras are visible, which has already led me to suppose that the solar influence which causes the aurora affects Jupiter. The outermost satellite is usually the faintest, and was noticed so feeble for about one hour in 1711 by Bianchini that it could hardly be seen, others have noticed the same. The third also varies. Denning considers the relative brightness as III, I, II, IV; reflective power II, I, III, IV; variability, IV, II, I, III. Ganymede (III) is, he says, growing much darker, and Calisto (IV) slowly brighter. Spots often cause this variability. Spectroscopic analysis gives indications of atmospheres. Lying as they do in the plane of their primary's orbit they are frequently eclipsed and occulted, or transit the disc of Jupiter. The axial rotation of the satellites has been generally accepted, owing to their being seen spotted—and, in the case of Calisto, polygonal in form rather than round. There does not appear any good reason why these moons should not be, at present, or at least have been in the more recent past, abodes of life. The same applies to

THE MOONS OF SATURN

the most numerous as well as the most beautiful system of satellites known. Commencing with Mimas, whose synodic period of revolution is but 22h. 36m., and whose mean distance from the planet is but 120,800, with a diameter of 1,000 miles and whose discovery is due to the construction of a monster reflector by Sir William Herschel in 1789 (Sept. 17) we come next to Enceladus, period, 1 day, 8h. 53m., distance 155,000 miles, diameter—, discoverer, Herschel, Aug. 28, 1789; Tethys period, 1 day, 21h. 18m., distance, 191,900 miles, diameter 500 miles, discoverer, Cassini, March 1684; Dione, period, 2 day, 17h. 41m., distance 245,000, diameter 500 miles, discoverer, Cassini, March, 1684; Rhea, period, 4d. 12h. 25m., distance, 343,400 miles, diameter, 1,200 miles, discoverer, Cassini, Dec. 23, 1672; Titan, period, 15d. 22h. 41m., distance 796,100 miles, diameter 3,300 miles, discoverer Huyghens, Mar. 25, 1655; Hyperion, period, 21d 7h. 7m., distance, 963,300 miles, diameter, 1,000 miles, discoverer Bond, Sept. 16, 1848 and Japetus, period, 79d. 7h. 53m., distance, 2,313,800 miles, diameter 3,000 miles, discoverer, Cassini, Oct. 1671. The apparent brightness of those are about in the order of their discovery. A two inch aperture is sufficient to show Titan, which is larger than the primary planet Mercury. He is equal to an 8th magnitude star, and in large telescopes has a disk of 0".65. Japetus the next largest, is the outermost of all, and is remarkable for being the second in brightness at its western elongation, whereas at its eastern, it is the faintest of all except Hyperion. This peculiarity has been accounted for by supposing that one part of Japetus has a non-reflecting surface, although it is doubtful if any known earthly substance is so exceedingly black as part of Japetus must of necessity be to show so poorly. According to Herschel the variation of light is as from 2 to 5. Rhea, Tethys and Dione are next in order of brilliancy, they have been seen in a 2 seven-tenths inch aperture by hiding the planet. The three smaller are easiest when farthest from the planet. Schroeter says they are variable, like Japetus, but brightest at their eastern elongations. Owing to the inclinations of their orbits they are hard to locate and distinguish from small stars, unless followed from night to night. To a spectator on Mimas, revolving in less than one day, at a distance of only 32,000 miles from the rings, the system of Saturn must present a spectacle of which we can have no conception. The ring system itself is in all probability made up of millions of satellites, but as it is impossible to locate or name them we pass to

THE URANIAN SYSTEM.

The satellites of this sea green sixth magnitude star were discovered by Herschel in 1781. They move from east to west, instead of from west to east, as all the other satellites; except that of Neptune, and have an inclination of no less than 80° to the plane of the planet's orbit. Their notices are in order of proximity to Uranus) 1. Ariel, period, 2d. 12½h. distance (doubtful) 224,000 miles; 2, Umbriel period, 4d 3½h. distance (?) 290,000 miles; 3, Titania, period 8d 17h, distance (?) 340,000 miles, and 4, Oberon period 13d 21h, distance (?) 390,000 miles. Sir William Herschel announced the discovery of six satellites but no other astronomer has confirmed this supposed observation. Ward says Oberon and Titania can be glimpsed in a four and three-tenth inch achromatic, but Huggins says it needs an 8 inch achromatic for the purpose, and Sadler a 9¼ inch reflector. Their visibility is not affected by moonlight.

The final satellite of the system so far as known is that accompanying the remote planet Neptune. Owing to the immense distance, it is probable that other satellites circle the Neptunian orb, unseen by our best optical aid. It is doubtless the largest satellite in existence, has not yet been named that I have heard, has its orbit inclined about 30° to the plane of the ecliptic and a retrograde motion similar to the satellites of Uranus its period is 5d 21h and was discovered by Lassell, at Stanfield, near Liverpool, Eng., on Oct. 12th, 1846. Ward has glimpsed it with a four and three-inch achromatic, but to hold it steadily an 8 inch is said to be needed.

Diagrams of each satellite comparative size were exhibited, making the paper of even greater interest, and a lengthy discussion followed.

THANKING THE PRESS.

This being the concluding meeting of the season, votes of thanks were tendered the editors of the ADVOCATE, Huntingdon, Que., *Herald*, *Gazette* and *Witness*, Montreal; *The People*, Harrisonburg, Va., and *Gazetteer*, Denison, Texas, for the insertion of reports of the meetings of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned at 10.35 subject to the call of the president during the summer until the first Friday in October next.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orion, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain.

THE GREAT SOURCE of Consumption and many wasting forms of disease, is scrofula lurking in the system. The true specific for this condition is found in Burdock Blood Bitters; that medicine purifies the blood and builds up the enfeebled frame.

A USEFUL HINT.

It may be useful for the reader to know that the popular preparation known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil has proved a sovereign remedy for deafness, many certified cures being on record. Hagyard's Yellow Oil also cures aches, pains, and lameness, and may be used internally as well as outwardly.

Never drug the stomach with nauseating and weakening expectorants and opiates; Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is pleasant and reliable in its effects, and safe in all throat and lung complaints that, if neglected, end in consumption.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Notwithstanding much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, possibly the matter has never claimed your serious attention. *Think of it now!* If, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you avoid scrofula, and transmit health to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

By land or at sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious, and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

The Advocate

VOL. IV. NO. 20. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886 $1.00 PER YEAR

Hotel Directory.

MOIR'S HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.
This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests. Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.
NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM
accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.
First-class Stables.
MRS. MOIR, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.
First-class accommodation for the travelling public.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.
Telephone connection with Athelstan and Dundee, Que., and Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.
First-class table. Delicacies in season.
15-yr J. C. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

LADD'S HOTEL,
CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.
Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains. Telephone connection with the house.
21-yr CYRELL HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL & ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL.
Centrally located. Charges moderate.
STEARNS & MURRAY, Proprietors.
2yr

DOMINION HOTEL,
CAZAVILLE, QUE.
This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests. Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof safe attached to the house. First-class stables.
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
28 L. CORETIEN, Proprietor.

LAROCQUE'S HOTEL,
VALLEYFIELD, Que.
Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.
A. LAROCQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
DUNDEE, Que.
Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required.
The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N. Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & P. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.
Agent for Farming Implements.
JOHN TYO, Proprietor.

KELLY'S HOTEL,
BEAUHARNOIS, Que.
Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.
Livery attached to Hotel.
Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel One Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
ORMSTOWN, Que.
Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.
First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.
T. R. PALING, Proprietor.

BOURQUE'S HOTEL,
ST. ANTOINE ABBE.
First-class accommodation for travellers. Special inducements to commercial men.
CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SALABERRY HOTEL, (Rapin's old stand)
BEAUHARNOIS.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
ISRAEL LEMAY, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
VALLEYFIED, Que.
Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public; First-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c., of the best description at the bar. Good Stabling and Shed accommodation.
7-ly ZOTIQUE DUBOIS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAZAVILLE, Que.
This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and but recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.
IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.
Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season of fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.
THOMAS LEE, Proprietor.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

News of the World.

BERLIN, May 22.—A rumor is current here that all German officers travelling in France have been recalled, and that the staff and other officers have been refused their usual furloughs. The call of the officers from France was probably due to the French espionage law. The Emperor William has given orders that army officers now studying in France shall henceforth study in Switzerland. The *Tagblatt* says the reported increase of the garrisons in Alsace was exaggerated, but that another cavalry division will be sent to reinforce the garrison at Magdeburg. The *North German Gazette* affirms that in addition to the cavalry division mentioned, an increase of all the important garrisons will be effected at once. It also says that officials of the war office have gone to Alsace to make necessary preparations in connection with the proposed strengthening of the forces there.

LONDON, May 22.—Advices have been received here that severe engagements are taking place on the Greek frontier between Turkish and Greek troops. The forces engaged cover a distance of fifteen miles. The heaviest fighting is at Tirnova. Many have been wounded on both sides. Prime Minister Tricoupis has telegraphed to the General in command of the Greek forces instructing him to endeavor to arrange an armistice. The latter has evidently been unable to comply with his instructions, owing probably to the difficulty of securing an interview with Evaub Pacha, the Turkish commander. The Greek cabinet is in session at Athens and great excitement prevails in the capital.

LONDON, May 24.—A despatch from Athens says a truce was effected at noon and there has been no fighting since that time. The casualties are heavy on both sides. An interview between the Turkish and Greek commanders has been arranged for at five o'clock this morning, when an endeavor will be made to arrange an armistice.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 23.—Advices from Placentia, Nfld., say the banking fleet have had varied luck. Some have done well, others have had small fares and suffered considerably from the roughness of the spring. A report from Harbor Britain says codfish are unusually scarce but herrings are very plenty. One hundred and fifty French fishing vessels obtained in Fortune Bay. Bait was so plentiful that enormous quantities were thrown overboard. One day sixty boat loads were thus destroyed and more or less every day since.

OTTAWA, May 23.—The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, visited the Colonial and Indian exhibition on the morning of the 21st inst. Her Majesty was received at the Canadian court by Lord Lorne, Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper. A bouquet was presented to the Queen by Lady Tupper. The executive commissioner explained the various exhibits, and the Queen expressed herself as greatly interested in and gratified with the evidences, of Canada's wonderful progress. In passing through the court Her Majesty noticed a portrait of Sir John Macdonald and said she learned with much satisfaction that he had recovered from his recent illness. Her Majesty made purchases from the furs exhibited by Renfrew, of Quebec, and the Hudson's Bay Co.

OTTAWA, May 24.—The Liberals of county Russell called a meeting yesterday at Clarence for the purpose of discussing political issues, especially the Riel questions. The principal Liberal speakers were Messrs. Larocque and Goyette, but they were so ably answered by Messrs. Joseph Tosse, M. P., Honore Robillard, M. P. P., and J. B. Daoust, M. P., that the meeting passed resolutions of confidence in the Government and particularly condemned the Riel agitation.

LONDON, May 24.—To-day, the 67th anniversary of the Queen's birthday, was celebrated here with the usual ceremonies. The weather was miserable. The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Windsor castle to congratulate Her Majesty.

LONDON, May 24.—The House of Lords to-day, by a vote of 149 to 127, rejected the second reading of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Prince of Wales supported the bill. The Duke of Connaught, who was in favor of the bill retired. Nineteen bishops voted with the majority.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says:—"The Lord Lieutenant on Saturday gave a garden party with the politic and patriotic idea of having every guest wear a dress of Irish fabrics. The plan was successful and picturesque as well as from a Home Rul point of view. There were poplins and serges and tweeds for ladies with trimmings of Irish ribbons and laces and, besides wearing a morning dress of Irish cloth, gentlemen wore Irish felt hats. The Viceroy wore a becoming grey Irish tweed suit and the hostess a cream-colored poplin. The children wore the garb of Irish peasants in every variety of color. Eighteen hundred guests were present. Irish jigs, reels and hornpipes were danced, the music being rendered by Irish pipers and harpists of St. Patrick's.

ATHENS, May 24.—A decree was issued this evening ordering that soldiers entitled to exemption from service in time of peace be disbanded forthwith, that two classes of the reserve be disbanded immediately and the three other classes eight days hence, and that volunteer soldiers be liberated. The Greek commanders at Larissa Trikala and Arta have been ordered to withdraw their forces into the interior. Preparations are being made to disband the army corps. The Greeks accuse the Turks of capturing Contra by treachery. They say that while a Turkish officer with a flag of truce was parleying with the Greek commander, Turkish troops surrounded and captured two Greek companies.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—There was a large attendance at the Maxwell trial to-day. J. F. McCullough, a detective, testified that Maxwell made a free and full confession of all particulars of the case to him. Beginning with his first acquaintance with Preller on shipboard, he noticed that Preller had in his possession a large amount of money; how that they separated in Boston, Preller going to Philadelphia and Maxwell coming to St. Louis. The defendant in his confession said that one Friday night, after Preller had joined him in this city, he told him (Maxwell) that it would be impossible for him to pay the defendant's way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant to the witness, angered him and he determined then "to fix" him for his meanness. On the following night he had Preller sitting in the former's room. When Preller complained of a severe pain in the side, Maxwell said:—"Oh, I can fix that all right. I have treated such cases before." He then injected hypodermically into his arm a sufficient quantity of morphine to render him unconscious. After he had been in this state for some time he bound a cloth completely saturated with chloroform about his head, and this, he confessed to the witness ended the business. He then secured all of Preller's money, about $6,800, besides the most of his valuable personal effects and planned his escape, the details of which are well known.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that when the house adjourns to-day it shall stand adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. Davies objected, in the interests of representatives of the outlying portions of the Dominion, to the proposed adjournment. The house has now been sitting for three months and all possible despatch should be made with the business yet remaining.

Sir Hector Langevin said it was not proposed to sit on Monday in any case, as the Government required that day for the transaction of [illegible]. The hon. gentleman surely [illegible] not propose to sit on the Queen's birthday.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved the third reading of the bill to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. Carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thompson, the bill to amend the Franchise act was read a second time, and the house went into committee on the bill.

Hon Mr. Thompson moved to amend the first clause as follows—"The time to be fixed for the final revision of lists shall be not less than five weeks after the publication by posting up of the lists, and each sitting for such final revision shall include, when practicable, at least three polling districts, and the place for the holding of the final revision shall be in one of the polling districts the lists of which are to be so finally revised."

Hon. Mr. Mills said this would make all the electoral divisions as they were in Nova Scotia and would injure them in Ontario, where they had town halls, etc.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said the act at present did not specify where revision was to be held. He would be willing to add the following words to meet the views of the hon. gentleman. "There shall be a separate revision in each city, town, township, parish, incorporated village or other known territorial division and in the province of Prince Edward Island the existing provincial electoral district." He proposed to further amend the bill by providing that in cities and towns as many as five polling divisions may be included in a district.

The clause was adopted.

Mr. McCarthy proposed an amendment with regard to income voters. As the law at present stood persons entitled to vote on income must be resident in the electoral division for twelve months prior to the time of making application to be put on the list. This has been found to be a great hardship, for instance, in the cases of clergymen, bank clerks and others who frequently had to change their location. He proposed that if a person has been entitled by his income to vote for the preceding year and has been resident in Canada he shall not be deprived of his vote in consequence of having changed his place of residence.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) objected to introducing a change in the act at a time when, owing to the advanced condition of the voters' lists, in many municipalities it could not be brought into general operation during the present year.

After considerable discussion, Hon. Mr. Thompson said there was something in the contention that any changes in the act should be careful of uniform adoption throughout the Dominion and for the purpose of further consideration of the subject he moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The house adjourned at 1 a. m.

OTTAWA, May 23.—It is understood that the Government has appointed the following commission to enquire into the cause of the floods at Montreal, namely: Messrs. Perley, chief engineer of public works, as representing the Government; Walter Shanley as representing the council, Kennedy as representing the Harbor Commissioners, and Thos. C. Keefer representing the Board of Trade. These nominations are in accord with the suggestions made from Montreal by the corporations interested. The commission will begin their investigation almost immediately.

The house has been practically deserted the last two days, members having returned home for the holidays.

Mortuary statistics for the month of April show two deaths from smallpox in Montreal, one in Ottawa, nine in Sorel and eight in St. Hyacinthe. There were twenty deaths from diphtheria in Montreal and twenty four in Toronto. The total deaths in the month were 378 in Montreal, 258 in Toronto, 181 in Quebec, 50 in Hamilton, 74 in Halifax, 36 in Winnipeg, 70 in Ottawa, [illegible] in Sorel and 25 in Three Rivers.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,
Surgeon Dentist
[illegible]
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Owing to the press of business at my Huntingdon Office, I [illegible] visit during the month the following places
ORMSTOWN:
EVERY FRIDAY
HOWICK:
FIRST & THIRD WEDNESDAY
VALLEYFIELD:
SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY
SPECIALTY. The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver fillings. Best quality *English or American Porcelain Teeth used*, $10 per set.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without accident or any injurious after effects.
No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.
My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is *closed every Wednesday and Friday afternoon.*
N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.
Huntingdon, Jan. 1st, 1885.

Dr. Allan McMillan,
Physician, Surgeon, etc.,
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Office and residence, opposite Post Office.

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.
ORMSTOWN, QUE.
SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,
Graduate of McGill College, Montreal in 1871.
Office first door west of Matthew Kee's store.

J. K. ELLIOT,
ADVOCATE,
ELLICE STREET, · · · BEAUHARNOIS

George L. Jordan, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE at JORDAN BROTHERS' Store, BURKE, N. Y. All calls by day or night promptly attended to. Telephone connections. 5-tf

NOTARIAL! The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has his office in the [illegible] R. HYNDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, [illegible] Huntingdon, in the COUNTY BUILDING in the Village of Huntingdon, [illegible] and remain while detained by business in the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.
I. J. CREVIER, N.P.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" Loan Society for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon (except Hemmingford) will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Thursdays, when he will attend at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, for all notarial purposes. Great advantages to borrowers.
Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
Ormstown, Oct. 22nd, 1885. 12-yr

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
(of Downie & Lanctot)
70 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month.
Attends all courts in District of Beauharnois.
Accounts for collection addressed to Montreal or left with Geo. Blochford, B.S.C., Chateauguay St., Huntingdon will receive prompt attention. Interviews may be arranged for any evening.
43yr

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XLVII

SHOWS WHAT RESULTED FROM A FORGOTTEN PAIR OF SHOES.

There was nothing to be done, simply because it was too late to do anything.

The heavy footsteps had already reached the centre one of the three rooms, and now a shrill female voice was heard exclaiming in not very excellent French:

"Those are my child's screams! They are torturing her! They are surely killing her!"

There was a single word in response, and the princess, dropping her whip exclaimed:

"It is my brother, the Khedive! Oh, I am lost! I am lost! What shall I say or do?"

Then in an instant her face changed its expression, and seizing hold of Nellie by one of her snowy shoulders, she hissed in her ear, whilst her brilliant eyes seemed to emit rays of light:

"Now it is your turn to have vengeance upon me. My life is in your hands and you know it. The secret of the opal ring and the lotus flower will destroy me. Well, be it so. I would sooner enjoy another buffet at you than cringe to you for pity."

She smote her with both clenched fists at once and as hard as she could strike, and as Nellie staggered backward with a gasp and a half choking sob, she herself turned sharp round with quivering nostrils, looking like a superb Cleopatra defying her Roman conquerors, to face those that were coming to disturb her at her inhuman sport, while Elmarr, the buffoon, flew to the other end of the room, and crouching down hid herself behind a pile of cushions.

The next instant, or rather that very instant, the door was dashed open, and in the aperture Prince Towfik, the Khedive, came to a full stop, whilst Mrs. Trezarr, rushing in, was met by Nellie half way, who, with a paroxysm of sobbing, threw herself into the maternal arms, which, as well as the maternal cloak, was thrown around her.

"What is the meaning of this scene?" demanded the Khedive, furiously, of his sister.

"You had better ask her. You don't expect me to criminate myself, and I am far too proud to excuse or to attempt to excuse myself, even to you," was the disdainful answer.

The princess knew that did her smarting victim tell the story of the lotus flower and of the opal ring as she had related it to her only the preceding day, her doom would be death for having received one of the male sex within the seraglio walls, and how could she hope that she would not tell it after such barbaric treatment as she had just received at her hands?

What was her astonishment when she heard the Feringhee girl exclaim:

"Oh, your highness, I don't wish to say anything. I won't say anything, I have no malice. I only want to forgive the princess and to go away with my mother, that is all."

Her highness gave a great gasp as of relief, but said no word of thanks, and the proud, defiant look still remained on her countenance.

Indeed the Khedive looked the most relieved of the two, for he would undoubtedly have executed justice upon his sister according to strict Moslem law, he yet seemed to feel very glad that Nellie had saved him the necessity of doing so.

* * * * * *

A quarter of an hour later Nellie quitted the Ras-el-Tin palace between her father and mother and surrounded by the armed guards of the war minister, but Prince Towfik, the Khedive, quitted it not, for despite all the representations and revelations that Mr. Trezarr had made to him concerning his immediate seizure, trial and execution for treason to the state if he remained on Egyptian soil, on Egyptian soil he was determined to remain notwithstanding.

Nellie and her rescuers had hardly got outside the palace gates when she inquired with some curiosity whither they were about to take her, and not being satisfied with such vague answers as "To a place of safety, my dear," and so on, she plied the question again and again until Mr. Trezarr was driven to exclaim:

"We are going to the war minister's."

"I would rather die than marry the war minister. And, besides, I have not been a widow twenty-four hours," said Nellie.

"A widow? The child has taken leave of her senses," gasped Mr. Trezarr.

"No, I have not. I wish to heaven that I had," wailed out Nellie. "I was married to poor Frank in the Catholic church here yesterday morning, only a couple of hours before he was killed by the mob whilst we were on our way to the harbor."

It will be remembered that Arabi Pasha had told the Trezarrs nothing at all of this, as he had not the slightest desire that Nellie should know that her Christian husband still lived, for he trusted that her grief, her despair and that state of bodily and mental prostration in which the victim can hardly be said to care what happens to her would cause the lovely girl to obey her parent's wishes in all things.

Those parents, however, were perfectly bothered and bewildered at what their child had just told them, though it was not long before Mr. Trezarr thought he [illegible] a way out of the scrape.

"Oh, a Popish [illegible]emony is nothing," said he. "Y[illegible] were brought up a Protestant, Nel[illegible], and a Romanish marriage! of course, no more binding on your conscience than [illegible] over a broomstick would [illegible]. Besides, the—the po[illegible] is dead—was killed two hours after you were—were imposed upon by a lot of nonsense. Of course, I'm sorry for him, very; but for all that, you are as much Miss Trezarr and as little Mrs. Donelly as ever you were."

"I am so much Mrs. Donelly, papa, that I shall retain the name all my life through, and I, myself, chose the service of the Catholic church because I esteemed it the most holy, solemn, binding and God blessed of all marriage services," replied our heroine firmly.

What answer Mr. Trezarr would have made to such a terrible speech as this, had he been able to make any reply at all, it is hard to tell, but as it was he opened his mouth to let a stone in instead of wisdom out—a stone that caused him to swallow two of his teeth and a great deal of blood from a cut lip as well.

This missile proved to be the advance guard of many such, and from that point all the way to the arsenal the crowd strove its utmost to get at the European whom the soldiery were guarding.

At last, however, the arsenal gates were reached and opened and the Trezarrs and their escort gained the haven of shelter, though followed by a perfect rain of missiles from behind the hastily reclosed barriers.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

"YOUR DAUGHTER IS ALREADY MY WIFE BY MOSLEM LAW."

Nellie was in a very agitated and hysterical state by the time she got indoors.

A glass of wine restored her in some measure, but her agitation grew stronger than ever when Arabi Pasha entered the room, closely followed by a Ulema or Moslem bishop in long flowing robes and a Protestant clergyman in orthodox black coat and white tie.

"I hope you will not think me guilty of any unseemly haste, Miss Trezarr," said Arabi Pasha coming forward. "My time belongs to such an extent to my country that I can devote but very little of it even to my nearest and my dearest. It is also of the greatest importance, both for your parents' sakes and your own, that you should all three regain the safer shelter of my palace at Cairo, where at present the populace are much less incensed against your creed and race than they are in Alexandria, where, perhaps, in a very short while even the soldiers would refuse to protect you. Your parents having decided that it will be for your supreme welfare that you become my wife, I have here a priest of my faith and one of your own, in order that nothing may be wanting to make our union a sacred one, and believe me when I say that in the future you shall never regret it," and here he came to a full stop and waited for a reply.

"Oh, God, have pity on me. I believe that you mean me well and that you love me also, but I cannot marry you. I am not yet twenty-four hours a widow and my heart is in the bloody grave of a murdered husband, murdered by the fanatics of your creed."

"The fanatics of all creeds murder upon occasion," replied the war minister, somewhat bitterly, "and besides I gather from your priest (pointing towards the Anglican clergyman) that your marriage yesterday was not a lawful one and that, therefore, you have no husband. He says that being under age you could not have really married without your par[illegible] [illegible]sent."

"How [illegible] [illegible]ou to learn that I was married at all yesterday? I only informed my parents of the fact a quarter of an hour ago," exclaimed our heroine sharply.

The war minister looked confused for a minute, but then made answer.

"I cannot explain at length, but I [illegible] of everything that occur in Alexandria. It is a necessity of [illegible] [illegible] and of the disorganized times. Come, Miss Trezarr, or, rather, my own Nellie, surely your parents know what is best for you? They are your natural protector and your best advisers, your truest friends, and those that have your interests most at heart. You will yield to their advice and entreaties, I am sure."

"In all other matters but this present. But in this I would die rather."

This looked very like a dead lock and as it might have proved had not the Anglican clergyman came to the rescue.

No doubt he was a well meaning man and was, moreover, grateful to the war minister for having preserved his life, an event that had taken place an hour previously.

"In France," said the minister, "which I need not say is a Christian country—to a great extent at least—parents marry their children without their having any voice in the matter, and I have been told that such marriages as a rule, turn out happier than those wherein daughters are left to choose for themselves. Perhaps it would not be well to follow such precedent except in exceptional cases, but where such important stakes are at issue as in the present instance—hem—haw—that is to say—"

"Quite so, my dear sir—quite so. I catch your meaning perfectly. And you would have added, if I hadn't interrupted you, that this is just one of those cases—aw—aw—where a beloved child is non compos mentis by reason of severe and repeated shocks to the system, and so really does not know what is good, proper and right for her to do."

This in excited tones from Mr. Trezarr, and the clergyman nodded assent.

"Then the ceremony shall proceed," said Mr. Trezarr still more rapidly than before. "This marriage is the dearest wish of both her father's and mother's hearts, we know that it is for her future interest, happiness and welfare, and that her choice—that is to say, their choice—is a noble-minded, large-souled patriot, whom history will pronounce the greatest man of his age—the preserver of his country—the—the—the—and so forth."

It was at this juncture that an Egyptian male domestic, somewhat showily appareled, brought in a tray of refreshments and laid it on the table.

As he turned round to retire, he winked at Nellie and also screwed up his mouth in an odd kind of a way, yet she noticed neither action.

But the fellow did not seem to be one bit disconcerted, for the next instant he performed the same impressive though not particularly expressive pantomime right in Mr. Trezarr's face, as the banker stood somewhat apart from the rest and nigh unto the door, and then he said in impressive but low-toned accents, "You'll get into a mess, old cock; you'll fall between two stools, you will," and finished up by pressing something into his hand.

The scrap of paper proved to be a cutting from the morning's Commerce, a daily paper published in Alexandria, and though he dared not take time to read it all through, he in half a minute or less had glanced over and caught its full significance.

It was an official notice from the Khedive, stating that in view of the vast number of the native population who were thrown out of work and actually starving, owing to the closing of the European places of business in Alexandria and Cairo, his highness would guarantee against any loss at the hands of the rebels all who would be bold enough to return to their banks, counting houses, manufactories or shops and carry on their respective trades or businesses as usual; but that at the same time no Europeans should be entitled to any indemnity who had, save under compulsion amounting to fear of death, afforded any aid to or resorted with the rebels, whether such aid consisted in money, arms, rations, or even their open countenance and support, but, on the contrary, their wealth should be confiscated and they themselves should be out-lawed," and then the proclamation went on to say that "with the aid of his highness' allies the rebellion would very shortly be quelled and order restored throughout Egypt."

The expression of Mr. Trezarr's face when he had finished reading was the most comical one imaginable.

"Wealth confiscated! outlawed! for only consorting with rebels? by Jove, what then will become of me for bestowing my daughter on this arch rebel and availing myself of his protection and countenance all through the entire affair if the Khedive's party only gets the upper hand again? Can that ass, Gladstone, really mean anything more than his usual bounce, I wonder? Arabi has persuaded me, and I've persuaded myself too, that it will be all smoke and no fire, just as it was at Dulcigno. I wish I knew what those d——ironclads really meant to be about."

Thus the banker reflected, and it might have been as well perhaps if he had not reflected quite so long, for the war minister at this moment came up with a smiling face to inform him that the Ulema had done the work, and that the Moslem marriage rite was over and the Christian one was about to be commenced.

"Don't you think that after all the second ceremony had better be postponed," stammered Mr. Trezarr. "At all events for a few days; yes, for a few days, we will say."

"That is as you like," responded Arabi, with a slight elevation of the brows. "The second ceremony was to satisfy your own scruples. Your daughter is already my wife by Moslem law, and as my wife I shall assuredly henceforth treat her."

"You told me your position was secure. That the fleets would only threaten!"

"I said rightly. Look out of the window and you will see the entire French squadron steaming away toward Port Said. The British will soon follow them."

"I hope so; I really hope so. But it seems to me that the ships of every other nation are getting away as well, and under every inch of canvas that they can spread."

Arabi gave utterance to what sounded very like an oath, as glancing in turn toward the window he perceived that Mr. Trezarr spoke the truth.

"It looks strange, as though they were running from some apprehended immediate danger," said he. "True I received the British admiral's ultimatum yesterday, but of course it is merely an idle threat made to please and humbug the bondholders. A British Liberal government will hardly dare to trample under foot a national uprising such as ours, I therefore say again, as I have often said before, that it is Dulcigno repeated."

Hardly had the words quitted his lips, however, when a sonorous boom came from seaward that caused every window in the house to shake, and it was quickly followed by an awful roar as though the very heavens had been rent asunder. The terrible bombardment of Alexandria had commenced.

(To be continued.)

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.*

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING.

I WILL SEND A NICE STENCIL plate, bottle of Indelible Ink, brush and box, to any address post paid, for 35 cents. Address, GEO. J. FENTON, Fort Covington, N.Y. 10-3mos.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WE have now more got settled in our brick block, and now have a complete stock in the FURNITURE LINE. Having bought our goods for ready "cash" we can sell at

Prices that are sure to take.

Our line of BEDROOM SUITES are the nicest we have ever had; and what is better still we can sell them at prices that give the best value we ever offered.

Just think of it, a nice HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITE 7 pieces for $22.00.

Our PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk are now offering at prices that are

SPLENDID VALUE.

Drop in and see our line of CENTRE TABLES, in Hardwood and Walnut, the nicest line ever shown in Huntingdon.

Our HARDWOOD BEDSTEADS at $5.00 & $5.50 are as good value as can be got in Montreal.

Also a nice line of WINDOW POLES, just the thing to trim the windows in your parlor with.

A full stock of everything in the furniture line, at prices that must be appreciated when known.

To those intending to furnish "New houses or old" we would just say, drop in and see our stock, and I think we can suit you both as regards quality and prices.

A. G. HENDERSON.

CENTRAL BLOCK.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10th, 1885. 16yr

Employment Agency.

SHONFIELD & HOLMES.

402 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Farmers, Contractors, Hotelkeepers and other employers provided with men

FREE OF CHARGE.

Montreal, June 15, 1885. 24-6m

WALL PAPER.

YOU CAN BUY

WALL PAPER

Cheaper from

Wm. E. Potter,

MONTREAL,

Than you can from any other house in Canada.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Canadian Wall Paper, - - 4c per roll.
English Wall Paper, 22 in. wide, 5c per roll
American Wall Paper, 6 to 15c, worth 15 to 25c per roll.
Beautiful Gilt Paper, 20 and 25c, same as other stores sell at 50 and 75c.

BORDERS! BORDERS!!

Less than Half Price.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS

1375, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Only 50 yds. from the C. P. R. Depot.

Samples sent free by mail to any address in Canada.

"Samples can be seen at Mr. J. D. Bicknell's Huntingdon, where any orders which may be left will have immediate attention."

48.

Now on Hand

A large quantity of

EXCELLENT FLOUR

AT

LOWEST FIGURES.

BISCUITS of all kinds and FRESH SODAS received weekly.

PURE SPICES a specialty. Also CHOCOLATE and COCOA.

ORANGES equally low with our CONFECTIONERY when ordered wholesale.

A few choice ALBUMS left at prices to suit.

A. CHALMERS

[illegible] THE [illegible]LLS OF HUMANITY.

What [illegible] [illegible] Did for Our Teeth—[illegible] [illegible] to Chew Everything.

[illegible] Herald.

One [illegible] [illegible]est-known dentists of the city [illegible] communicative mood the other [illegible] a reporter was having a little [illegible] carpentering done [illegible] rally the subject turned upon the preservation of the teeth, and the doctor was easily induced to express his views, which he did about as follows:

"When primitive man dined on tough meat in a raw or half-cooked condition, tearing the flesh with his teeth, and gnawing the bones like a lion little need had he to look after the state of his grist-mill, for the vigorous action, the firm pressure of the gums, the rough friction against bone and gristle, in short, the energetic exercise of the whole mouth kept his teeth in perfect condition. Our primitive friend lived to a ripe old age, and then died with a mouthful of sound teeth.

"But, alas! with the glories and amenities of civilization came the new process of cooking and changes of diet, much less favorable to the health of our grist-mills. Meats were made tender by thorough exposure to heat; vegetables were reduced to a soft papescence of the same agency, and fine white bread became the staff of life, so that the teeth had little or nothing to do, no hard work to keep them clean and strong or to make the gums firm and healthy. To make matters still worse, having little or nothing to chew, we lost the good old habit of chewing, and even our soft foods were swallowed without the little mastication that they needed. This lack of use produced feeble nutrition and lessened power of resistance, and soon organic acids, decomposed food, etc., wrought havoc upon the tooth tissue, eroding and eating away the enamel and dentine till one fine day a sharp pain sternly called attention to the fact that civilized habits are not compatible with sound grinders.

"In the causes of decay given above are shadowed forth the two principal means which it is necessary to adopt in in order to preserve the teeth: that is, cleanliness and use. [illegible]se your teeth in chewing your food: chew everything you put in your mouth vigorously and thoroughly, whether it is [illegible]olly of pigeons' brains or leathery beefsteak. If you do this, and let nothing pass the portals of your mouth without having first given the teeth some vigorous exercise upon it, not only will the teeth be firmer and stronger, but the whole mouth will be healthier and the digestion improved. To further this object avoid cutting the meat into such microscopic bits that it can be, or is likely to be, swallowed whole, and avoid undue [illegible] in eating.

"This proper use of the teeth should be supplemented with a vigorous use of the toothbrush upon the teeth and gums, especially the latter. Vigorous friction in this way is a substitute for that before spoken of as being so beneficial to our primitive friend when he gnawed bones and chewed gristle. It engenders an increased flow of blood to the gums, stimulates them and improves their nutrition. Brush them every day till they bleed, and it only makes them firmer and healthier, until finally no amount of brushing will make them bleed. Next comes cleanliness. By means of toothpicks and rinsing the mouth with water after each meal keep the interstices of the mouth free from particles of food.

"A popular error that should be corrected, and by whom better than by the doctors, is the idea that the first or milk teeth should be pulled out as soon as they are decayed or show signs of looseness. Let it be remembered that when the milk teeth are extracted before the proper time a narrow and contracted or more seriously deformed jaw results. The rapidly growing jaw of the boy or girl closes in upon the space left vacant by the lost tooth, absorption of the alveolar process takes place, so deforming the jaw that when the second teeth come they find no room and become crooked and irregular. In short, an irremediable error has been made."

Josh Billings' Relatives.

[illegible] Telegram.

Henry Shaw, the father of Josh Billings, commenced the practice of the law in Albany, but becoming acquainted with a Miss Wheeler, the daughter of a rich farmer at [illegible]anesborough, Mass., soon married her and removed from Albany to that town, where he spent the [illegible] portion of his days. He became a member of congress from Lanesborough, and his father before him had been a member of congress from [illegible], Vt. Later in life he removed to the city of New York, and subsequently was a member of assembly for a single term from that city. Mr. Wheeler's other daughter, aunt of Josh Billings, married the late Chief Justice Savage, of our state, and was mother of the wife of Judge Ward Hunt, of the United States supreme court. One of Josh Billings' sisters married the Hon. David Noble, of Monroe, Mich., who was at one time a member of congress from that state.

Coffee in France and Germany.

Foreign Cor. Chicago Journal.

Venturing into the office, we soon made our intentions known in broken German, and called for coffee. A pleasant, intelligent maid ushered us into an adjoining room, and we lunched. If you have ever tasted coffee, as the French drink it, you can easily imagine our joy at tasting a cup that was delicious. The French drink coffee as black as the ace of spades. It tastes as though the coffee had gone through the burning process. At any rate, it has lost its identity, and is anything but agreeable to the taste. What they drink it for, as they do by the hour, as our English cousins a century ago drank tea by the kettleful, is more than I can imagine. But the Germans make the most delicious coffee I know of being made anywhere.

$125 Per Minute.

The meeting of the czar and the Kaiser Franz-Josef at Kromsier lasted only thirty hours, but it cost the Austrian court treasury $225,000.

A List Of Long Words.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican asked for the longest word in the English language. There have been a large number of answers, some of them quite amusing. Here is a list of words, with the number of letters in each: Philoprogenitiveness, 20; incomprehensibleness, 20; disproportionableness, 21; antieonstitutionalist, [illegible]; honorificibilitudinity, 22; Velocipedestrianistical, 24; Transubstantiationableness, 24; Proantitransubstantiationist, 28.

Only the first three words are to be found in the last edition of Webster's dictionary and disproportionableness is undoubtedly the longest word in that volume. The correspondent who originated honorificibilitudinity defines it as honorableness, but it certainly has not honorableness enough to entitle it to a [illegible]st in the unabridged. Velocipedestrianistical likewise lacks age and respectability, but it might find its way to Webster in time. It certainly has [illegible]ed locomotive powers. Antieonstitutionalist is doubtful, and we do not believe even a mandamus would get it into the dictionary. Transubstantiationableness might get there if Webster wasn't looking. The man who invented [illegible]antitransubstantiationist says it is a [illegible] English word, "derived from a short and simple Latin root, and meaning [illegible]n who dissents from the doctrine [illegible] [illegible]gma of the so-called Real Presence [illegible]at may all be, but he ought to [illegible] condemned to pronounce the word [illegible]vice a day as long as he lives [illegible] [illegible]ies to introduce it into the [illegible] [illegible]ghest men.

But speaking of long words, what [illegible] matter with Llanfairpwllgwyngy[illegible]rowllger hwyrndyll gogorbwllz[illegible] [illegible]llogogogoch, the name of a village in [illegible] [illegible]—Rochester Post-Express.

[illegible] [illegible] in the English Ar[illegible]

[illegible] showing, for many years in succession, [illegible] tendency to decrease, military [illegible] has latterly taken some[illegible]ing of a change for the worse. In [illegible] [illegible]e earliest year of which full details [illegible] given in the general annual return, [illegible]e total number of men fined was [illegible], the number of [illegible]nes inflicted [illegible], [illegible] the percentage of fines [illegible] [illegible] men, 81. [illegible] from that time until [illegible] a steady and almost continual [illegible]crease went on, the percentage falling [illegible] [illegible] the following year, however there was a rise to [illegible], and this [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible]ntained [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]om the [illegible] [illegible] given in other columns [illegible] appears that the [illegible] system does [illegible]t exercise much deterrent effect on [illegible] "habitual drunkard" class—that is [illegible]ose who are drunk four times or more [illegible] within twelve calendar months.

In [illegible], [illegible] last year dealt with in [illegible] table, [illegible] men were fined four [illegible]mes, [illegible] five times, [illegible] six times, [illegible] [illegible]en times, 5 eight times, and 2[illegible] nine [illegible]mes. No doubt, too, most of these [illegible] often escape undetected, so that [illegible] figures do not give a complete picture of the hard drinking still unfortunately so prevalent in the army. It seems [illegible] to question whether an experiment [illegible] not be tried with some other [illegible]unishment than fines, in cases where the latter method has proved ineffect[illegible] [illegible] as a deterrent. The "habitual drunkard" is not only a bad character [illegible] himself, but his pernicious example [illegible]xercises a most injurious effect among the younger soldiers.—London Globe.

Strange [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] City.

The average stranger comes to Chicago with a wholesome fear of the [illegible]unco-steerer, and when approached by [illegible] person unknown to him—a reporter [illegible] quest of information, for instance—there is usually blood in his eye until he realizes that his wallet isn't in danger. After he learns that he is being interviewed, if he isn't a public man, [illegible] sometimes when he is, he becomes [illegible] itself, and it is remarkable with [illegible] fluent eloquence he will spread himself all over the interviewer. That [illegible] he will act that way if he be an American, but the statement doesn't apply as to Englishmen.

The majority of [illegible]ritish visitors are tourists with a tired air that has a very [illegible] effect on the observer. The impression they create is that they not only want the earth, but they want it [illegible] toast. Interviewing an Indian [illegible] sign is inspiring employment contrasted with attempts to get information out of one of them. What they don't know would stock a library, and it seems to tickle them to death that they don't know it. They have no rivals on earth except it may be the occasional delegate from the cracker-neck region [illegible] Missouri. His ignorance is inborn, [illegible], and impenetrable. A diamond drill couldn't punch a hole in it. —Chicago News.

The Education of Russian Dentists.

A set of rules has been published by the Russian government on the education and qualification of dentists. As evidence of a sufficient preliminary education they must have passed through [illegible] out of eight classes of a classical or commercial gymnasium. Their professional studies may be carried out [illegible] in universities or in private institutions approved by university authority. At the end of the period of [illegible] [illegible]ticeship, the length of which does not appear to be defined, a practical [illegible] theoretical examination must be [illegible] and a diploma obtained.—New York [illegible].

The Dangers of Nitro-Glycerine.

Several medical writers have lately called attention to the fact that although there is a marked diminution of drunkenness in England, the use of powerful narcotic and stimulating drugs has largely increased. Even nitro-glycerine—a comparatively new medicine—has found its devotees. The Lancet says "since the introduction of nitro-glycerine tablets into the British pharmacopœia the use of the drug has increased to an enormous extent, and it is to be feared that its manufacture is carried on surreptitiously.—Chicago Times.

Josh Billings: The man who has a fair brain, undoubted courage, fearless trut[illegible] and honesty can get all he should have in this world.

The Battlefield of Cold Harbor.

The gravestones come clear up to the doorstep of the cottage in which Savage and his Virginia wife live, and as I sat at table the nearest was not ten feet away. I asked Mrs. Savage if the graves did not make her nervous when alone, particularly after dark.

She said, "They did at first, but I have come to feel differently. I should sadly miss them now, if taken away. They seem like friends, and all the names are familiar to me. As for the corpses, we feel like watchers over the rest of a band of weary sleepers."

Every now and then the plow or a wash out discloses the remains of a dead soldier—a leg or arm bone, or a skull, or possibly a complete skeleton, and they are gathered up and reinterred. Savage had recently dug out two bodies. A ditch had been cut by a wash out and left the skeleton feet protruding. That they were Union soldiers was shown by the buttons, belt plates, etc., exhumed.

From a piece of a thigh bone dug up, some fellow had made a pair of sleeve buttons, which Savage was wearing. They appeared to me to be rather ghastly ornaments. In every direction about Cold Harbor the earth works can be followed and traced without trouble. The works in front of Warren on the extreme right and Burnside are in many instances almost perfect. Those which were captured can be distinguished by the dirt being thrown up on both sides. The little half moon rifle pits hastily thrown up to protect lines gained in assault are almost unchanged, and very little lowered by time. All are overgrown by small pine timber. Through many of the thickets the old corn rows can be traced.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Origin of Blue Monday.

It used to be a custom in many countries for the journeymen and laborers to consider every Monday a day set apart for idleness, and no inducement would be strong enough to make them labor.

In the sixteenth century it was a custom in Germany to decorate the churches with blue on fast days. The tradesmen began to keep their fasts by neglecting their work and then servants followed the example. Having nothing to do, the common people spent the time in drinking and eating, until "Today is Feasting Monday" became a proverb. The custom, at first confined to innocent amusements the evening of fast days, was soon extended to every Monday in the year, and, once firmly established, it soon grew to be distinguished by tumults and debaucheries. Nothing proved effectual to prevent the disorders until the matter was taken up by the Diet.

In 1731 the Diet published an edict abolishing the keeping of Blue Monday. Very little attention was paid to it, however, and 1764 the Emperor Francis renewed it. In 1772 a decree of emperor was made abolishing Blue Monday, but even then it was many years before there was much change in the observance of the day, the journeymen tailors being the last to fail to devote every Monday to the worship of Bacchus in spite of any rewards which might be offered to tempt him to honest labor.—Albany Argus.

Another Story in Danger.

The London Athenæum states that the story of Goldsmith's arrest by his landlady and Johnson's sale of the "Vicar of Wakefield" are in danger. It is impossible that this account received from Johnson himself should not be substantially true, yet in his introduction Mr. Stock's new fac-simile of the first edition, Mr. Austin Dobson shows that it will have to be reconciled with certain inconvenient facts. He holds that the book as early as the 28th of October, 1762, became the property of three persons, one of whom was Benjamin Collins, the Salisbury printer. This exonerates Mrs. Fleming, Goldsmith's Islington landlady, from her traditional reputation for asperity, as Goldsmith, at that date, had not gone to Islington, and it does some time anterior to October, 1762, for the composition of the book, which was a point hitherto in some obscurity.—New York Sun.

Fishes That Go to Sleep.

Experiments on the sleep of fishes have been made in London by Dr. August Carter. He has found that the fresh water fishes observed—the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, minnow and catfish—sleep periodically, like terrestrial animals. The same is true of some marine fishes, such as the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, wrasse bass, but all species of that fish but the goldfish, pike and angler fish do not appear to sleep at all, although they rest periodically. The desire for sleep varies according to weather conditions, and fishes do not necessarily select nighttime for repose.—Scientific Journal.

Oratory in the House of Lords.

A writer in The English Illustrated Magazine says that there is no such thing as debate in the house of lords in the sense that it exists in the commons. The number of peers who are successful in making themselves heard might be counted on the fingers of both hands, but these, happily, are the moneyers whose opinions are looked for. When Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, and perhaps a couple of peers not sitting on the front benches have spoken members just leave the house, and if any outsider wants to make a speech he finds himself without an audience and so desists.—New York Sun.

A Monument to Audubon.

A movement have been started among the children of the public schools in New Orleans for the erection of a monument of John James Audubon in one of the public squares of the city. The distinguished ornithologist was a native of New Orleans, where he received his earliest education, and where subsequently he resided for years, supporting himself by teaching drawing; but in the whole state there is not a town, place, street, or alley named to commemorate Louisiana's eminent son.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible] LEFEBVRE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

(Late Cutter [illegible] Mr. Walsh, Huntingdon.)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE has opened business on his own account in

Fortune's Block,

Chateauguay Street,

Huntingdon, P. Q.

Canadian & Imported

TWEEDS AND SUITINGS

A SPECIALTY.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Parties furnishing their own cloth can have it made up on short notice.

Huntingdon, 24th March, 1886. 11-ly

BARRE & CO.

DEALERS IN

Canadian Wines,

186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Unwe[illegible] [illegible] vaults, basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)

MONTREAL. 31yr

G. PREVOST

POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $2 per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M.
do 20 to [illegible] ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

JAS. A. MILLAR

PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS

ALSO,

All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.

Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.

Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1884

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.

Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.

First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.

MRS. A. HENDERSON.

Washing Dress Materials!

For various reasons the light and airy washing fabrics will be fashionable this season, but chiefly because they are so inexpensive, and look quite new after every washing and doing up; also, because they are specially adapted for trimming with lace, which is unbounded-ly the trimming of the season. Laces of all kinds and robes will be used for out door wear, from the narrow flounce to the entire covering for the skirt. We have just received a [illegible] variety of the new washing materials, and we also have all the new laces to match at remarkably low prices.

The washing dress materials consists of

Dotted Swiss Muslins,

India Muslins, [illegible] Lawns,

India Linens, Mikado Spots,

Madras Muslins, Japanese Stripes,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MANTLES!

[illegible]

DAILY ARRIVING:

New Goods [illegible] Department.

[illegible]

DRESSMAKING DEP[illegible]

[illegible]

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.

MONTREAL.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS

HUNTINGDON

BRUNET & CO.

Importers and Dealers

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS GRAVESTONES, TABLE TOPS

[illegible]

Kinney's Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure for Cemetery Lots. Do [illegible] or Single Graves, Monuments &c

[illegible]

By strict attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. [illegible]

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all [illegible]

BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, &c.

Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20—1f D. SHANKS.

T. K. MILNE

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Agent for the celebrated

SAFES

[illegible]

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

GALT, ONT.

House

Ceaning!

Don't fail to have on hand a supply of

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP

It gives paint a NEW and BRIGHT appearance, and is highly recommended for its *Purifying* and *Cleansing* qualities. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Advocate's rest is subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will please notify us promptly.

WITH PAPER

Send for Catalogue and Price List to THE ADVOCATE, Huntingdon, Que.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, MAY 27, 1886.

We have as yet heard no explanations, beyond some paper reports, of Mr. Cameron's political intentions. Possibly he may have given them to private parties, but on his visit to town he has not made no public statements regarding the position he has taken at Quebec. The rumors of appointment to be offered him by the Quebec Government in the event of his vote on the Riel resolutions are simply absurd.

An important meeting of labor representatives was held in Philadelphia, last week, representing labor unions, and Knights of Labor. Forty-eight organizations were represented. The doors remained closed, though not until midnight, and resolutions were passed to the effect that labor unions should retain their distinct and individual existences, and should not be controlled by, or join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing they were best able to manage their own affairs. They also held that there was a strong element in the Knights of Labor which was trying to destroy the unions, and succeed to their powers and prerogatives, "to the delight and satisfaction of the capitalist." This ought to be prevented, and harmony ought to exist between all the above named organizations, and labor and a set of terms to establish. Resolutions were drawn up to be submitted to the Knights of Labor, who are about to hold a session at Cleveland, O. It is impossible in any how for this feeling to die, or have full effect, so long as among the labor unions. Therefore, should be remain in existence, and a harmony which evidently does not at present exist. Apparently there is at least a certain limitation in the growth of an already powerful order, which is a thing even on without any check.

The birth of a son to Queen Christina of Spain was the occasion of much rejoicing to the loyalists in the kingdom, and probably of honest satisfaction to Liberals generally, who still believe that there is a divinity doth hedge a king," even he is only a very little one, as babes go. In the semi-chambers of the noble very gathered the noblest officers, the diplomatic corps and legislators, and gentlees of Spain in general, and were anxiously for the event, while the streets were filled with priests, bishops, and clergy in waiting. The Queen Mayora to give Spain a king. After the event the news was also solemnly paraded around the semi-chambers as a nullum, to be respected and regarded and admired by the grandees, soldiers, the church, the army, canon boomed, and the grand visceral. Yet to be born king of Spain has not always been a piece of good luck. The Queen is alone on the throne; her husband died before the birth of the heir. Don Carlos, the Pretender to power, has himself an heir in Don Jaime, and lately has inherited a fortune, besides seven fine princes. The last thing down the Chateaugay with a full cargo of lumber. Several stops were made before Valley field was reached—one for a swim, reached—one for a swim, reluctantly of course, lavatory swimming not having at this time come into vogue amongst us. The rapids here were the first and probably the last that we encountered, "no shoot, shoot shoot," sort of a main plunging under a bridge, darting between the rocks and then sailing sharply in as insignificant boy. Once or twice made a struggle, and of these that went through hardly a wave came over the gunwale, but out a wrestle. One beautiful non waves came to grief shortly and another had to be ornamented with a couple of large pieces of fort it could protect. This about an hour very sport was, however, almost too choked before Cromwell's was reached, where a halt was made for dinner. While this was being done a number went to bed in the hotel parlor, where on the organ and a number of Sankey's hymns had been imported, and the popular sacred songs were sung in a way that would have astonished the inhabitation of the club in his departure. The amusement over, all again sailed four o'clock and for a couple of hours the going was very smart work. There were a few rapids which we had to run, almost always, Martins, and three or four others. In the first, Pierce reaches this place by rapids, and the water shortly after the year accumulation was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which he acknowledged in "a few brief remarks," in which he congratulated them in two answers and a few such slight inconveniences as seven in a ten by twelve room with a canvas roof with carelessness and he led to rear the luxurious character of the accommodation. "Nature's sweet restorer" did not appear to come amiss, and Sunday morning, the present attendance, for was wrapped in before 5 in the and a blanket, sheets being at a premium.

By half-past nine next morning we had left Martins Landing and made the first portage over a mill dam, and a few miles further under we at the good seize. At noon a more of the party embarked in a boat, all about four or five feet high. A short distance from the mill is a bottomed boat to the first canoe approached and led the way over the chute, the commissaires following. The water was fine and cool, and the party, although two canoes were swamped, had a most refreshing bath. Breakfast was then laid in order for it. The luncheon was spread out when the canoes were turned over and the contents dried. Then the journey was resumed, the boats and canoes keeping close together, the last named being paddled by the ladies, who were not long in showing that they could handle the paddle with the best of the gentlemen. Soon after leaving the village of Valley field we passed under the railway bridge, and then the rapids commenced in earnest. The first was a long one, and the canoes were shot down it at a rapid rate, the boats following more cautiously. Then came a succession of rapids, each one of which was run in safety, and the boats and canoes kept close together. Some of the rapids were very long, and the water was very rough, but the boats were steered with such skill that not a drop of water came over the gunwale. The scenery was glorious scenery, and will long be remembered by all present, by those who had the good fortune to be of the party.

Smart Wood and its salmon-coaches with the other impositions used in the Province of Quebec, were left behind on Thursday 27, and the canoes the boat in the market, Friday 28 inst.

Halloween may be reckoned by the merchants like Brosseau, which presages the approach of the fall and winter trade, and to suggest goods and interlopers. It is a time-honored custom, and one that does not clash with the customs of society in any other respect, unless the name have a bad sound. Some people object to the name, and would have it changed to Hallowmas, or All Saints' Day, but in this country the old name is the best, and must long continue known.

Parishes for the Electoral Districts of Huntingdon.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES lately occupied by Mrs. Arthur Slegg on the Main Hall, apply or address to

MRS. M. H. MOIR.

Huntingdon, April 8th, 1886. 13tf

Province of Quebec

School Municipality of the Township of Godmanchester in the Counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay

TEACHERS WANTED.

Applications for the situation of Secretary of the Board of Protestant Commissioners of the Township of Godmanchester will be received up till Wednesday, the second day of June, next at the office of the undersigned, stating salary required, and the number of Protestant Ratepayers in the municipality liable for the payment of Territorial Rights.

Date, July 1, salary $250 per annum.

Term, Six months per teacher for 12 months.

No.	1,	$90
"	2,	$90
"	3,	$90
"	4,	$90
"	5,	$90
"	6,	$90
"	7,	$90
"	8,	$90
"	9,	$90
"	10,	$90
"	11,	$90
"	12,	$90
"	13,	$90
"	14,	$90
"	15,	$90
"	16,	$90
"	17,	$90

Applicants will please state what kind of diploma they hold. The applicant who will undertake the school for the least money per month will be preferred to the other, other things being equal.

By order of the Board,

E. HYNDMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1886. 13-2

WANTED.

A male and a female teacher for No 3 and No 5 schools in the village of Huntingdon, holding Model diplomas. Salary second, respectively. Applications will be received by the undersigned until noon on Saturday, the 29th inst.

A. McCALLUM,

Secy.-Treas.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1886. 13-2

Wanted two Female Teachers

for the Petite Rivière Catholic School Municipality of Hinchinbrooke, Province of Quebec, to commence on the 1st August next. Salary $100 per annum. Apply to the undersigned, stating qualifications and experience.

PETER McFARLANE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1886. 13-2

ST. ANICET,

County of Huntingdon.

A Division of 12 years of uninterrupted prosperity, has been added at St. Anicet, the last concluded being the 12th, which was the most successful of all. Handsome Premiums, Liberal Dividends, Unconditional as all issues of days

DR. L. A. H. HEROUX,

St. Anicet, April 29th, 1886. 12-5

TO FARMERS.

Challenge—$2000 Forfeit.

We understand that a certain firm of threshing machine manufacturers have been making false representations to farmers in this section regarding our Separator, and therefore, with a view of misleading them, have also been making false statements to make it appear that we have discontinued the manufacture of our Separator. We are not aware that we have ever made any change in the construction of our Separator, and we will undertake to show that it is the same machine as heretofore.

MATTHEW MOORE & SONS.

Tweedsmuir, Ontario, April 15th, 1886.

MARATHON

The Imperial Cyclorama Station Marathon, Ontario, is now open for the season. Visitors can depend on first-class table service, and an additional 12 to the staff of waiters. Special rates to parties. Excursionists by Dominion Pioneer Church Excursion, Wednesday, June 16th. Special rates to Sabbath School Excursionists. Special rates Sunday Excursionists. Special rates Sunday Excursionists. Special rates Sunday

"WHY AM I A LIBERAL?"

[Robert Browning.]

Why? Because all I haply can and do,
All that I am now, all I hope to be,
Whence comes it, save from fortune setting free
Body and soul, the purpose to pursue,
God-traced for both? Of fetters not a few,
Of prejudice, convention, fall from me.
These shall I bid men, each in his degree,
Also God-guided, bear, and gayly, too!

But little do or can the best of us:
That little is achieved through liberty.
Who then dares hold, emancipated thus,
His fellow shall continue bound? Not I,
Who live, love, labor freely, nor discuss
A brother's right to freedom. That is why.

VALUE OF SELF-POSSESSION

The Trouble Caused by Its Lack—A Philosopher's Comments.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"See here, young man, now that you brought about this discussion, and as I have nothing particular to engage my attention just at present, let me talk with you a trifle on my hobby."

"I'm at your service."

"The average man is a good sort of an animal, and if he has reached the distinction of being able to read and write he is also possessed of sufficient intelligence to know right from wrong—knowing that he would, in nine cases out of ten, be genteel—mind you, now, I'm not speaking of dress—if it were not for lack of self possession. Self possession. That's my hobby. Want to hear about it?"

"I'm deeply interested."

"Nine men out of ten would raise their hats if, while strolling through a cemetery, they should suddenly come upon a group surrounding an open grave as the clergyman read the burial service, and they would do so because their surroundings would have placed them thoroughly in accord with the solemnity of the scene. They would be perfectly self-possessed. They would do the same thing on the busiest street in the most bustling city, upon meeting a funeral procession, if they were only self possessed."

"Possibly."

"Have you not many a time failed to unhitch a horse for a lady, or pick up a package some lady has dropped at the instant when you were passing her, and when a dozen feet beyond the opportunity have you not regretted the omission of the courtesy? Can you not recall scores of such chances in which you have neglected to do yourself justice?"

"Yes, I believe I can."

"Of course you can. Every man can. They're happening every day, and the myriads of such mistakes are all accountable to a lack of self-possession. The men are few and far between, as I believe, who are not sufficiently delicate of appreciation to know when they may bestow a courtesy, but they are also not numerous who get hold of the idea instantly and in time to act without making a botch of it."

"Have you any theory to advance on the cultivation of quick wit?"

"None whatever. It is a quality which is born in a few, acquired by many, and lost by default to the great majority. When it becomes universal, then will this world be a perfect place to stay in."

An Underground Grotto of the Gods.

[Las Cruces (N. M.) Cor. Globe-Democrat.]

A short time ago a great cave was discovered in the Bennett mine, situated in the Oregon mountains, and about twelve miles from this place. This cave is a veritable crystal palace, grand beyond description. Under foot, overhead and all around it is as white as snow and clear as crystal. In some places it takes the form of icicles, in others the form of frosted glass. What seem to be groups of trees, from four to seven feet high, are seen, and have been given names. Pictures of all kinds of objects, such as birds, animals and reptiles, may be seen, and the cave is really a wonder.

Flats in the East.

[illegible]

The Originator of Interviewing.

[illegible]

Too Many Strokes.

[illegible]

A Historical Violoncello.

[illegible]

Our Seaboard City Property.

[illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE SLANG.

Expressive Words Best Understood by Those Who Use Them.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The technology of the stock exchange is too large for full quotation. "Conversions" are the exchanges of bonds for equivalent shares of stock, such bonds being called "convertibles." "Collaterals" are securities of any kind pledged for borrowed money. Pledging them is termed "hypothecation." A "good delivery" is of certificates of stock or bonds legally issued, bearing satisfactory power of attorney on the back or appended, and transferred agreeably to the laws of the exchange. A "bad delivery" is the opposite, and involves the right of appeal to the committee on securities, and thence to the [illegible].

"Differences" are money balances paid where stock is not transferred, which seldom happens. To lend "flat" means without interest. To "water" stock is increase its quantity and impair its quality. To "pass a dividend" is not to pay it. There are other slang phrases used in connection with the business of stock privileges, which is not "recognized" by or done publicly at the exchange. Privileges to receive or to deliver securities are bought and sold outside the institution. Russell Sage is the king operator in those peculiar transactions.

Stock privileges are "puts" and "calls," or combinations of both. A "put" is the privilege of putting or selling to one who sells it a certain quantity of a specified stock at a designated price within a fixed time. A "call" is the privilege of calling for or buying a certain stock at a designated price within a given time. The seller of the put must be ready to buy, and of the call to sell, whenever called upon. A "straddle" is the option of either buying or selling. It combines the put and call in one and differs from the "spread" in that the market price at the time of purchase is filled into the latter, while in the "straddle" the price may vary from that of the market, by agreement or otherwise.

The cost of stock privileges varies with the length of time they have to run, the difference between the prices named in them from those current on the day the privileges are sold, the activity of the market and other conditions, and is from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. of the amount involved. Experts affirm that they have a duplex character—that of policies of insurance and that of tickets in a lottery. In exceptional cases only are they means of profit to any one but those who issue them. Even the latter—with the exception of the shrewd operator, now so conspicuous in the business, and possibly not even of him—are likely to come to grief, as the large majority of predecessors have done. The gain of the holder is dependent, first, on favorable turns in the market, and next, on his ability and promptness in utilizing them. Keen intellect, provision, nerve, watchfulness and tigerish spring at opportunity must unite to prevent the loss of what is invested in them. "Don't" is the best advice to those who seek advice about fooling with them.

Meat Canning in Argentina.

[Cor. Kansas City Times.]

The cattlemen of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are going into the business of canning meats and will soon compete with us in that line. It is not generally known that Liebig's extract of beef, so largely used in hospitals as a tonic, is made in Uruguay, for the [illegible] in which the tonic reaches the market bear trade marks to make it appear to come from England. The extract was invented by Dr. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, nearly half a century ago, but its process passed into the hands of an English company in 1860, who then removed the establishment from Antwerp to Fray Bentos, Uruguay. This company is now erecting buildings for the [illegible]

An International Cooking Match.

[illegible]

The Cure Which Kills.

[illegible]

Virginia's Tobacco Crop.

[illegible]

The Kaiser as an Officer.

[illegible]

Vegetable Blacking in Java.

[illegible]

AGASSIZ AS A TEACHER.

[illegible]

A New and Valuable Hypnotic.

[illegible]

A Busy Man's Method.

[illegible]

Permanent Records.

[illegible]

New Kind of Porcelain.

[illegible]

Our Common Schools.

[illegible]

Pittsburg's Progress.

[illegible]

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock*, *Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Peter Brady,

HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE

HEINTZMAN PIANO,

—THE CELEBRATED—

DOHERTY ORGAN,

—AND THE—

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THE SUN

Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.
R. MACAULAY, Esq., Managing Director
G. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.
Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.
3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.
4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.
5. The SUN has not one contested [or disputed] claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,
42y *HUNTINGDON*

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the **Bowels, Kidneys and Liver,** carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time **Correcting Acidity of the Stomach,** curing **Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility;** all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

SWEDISH SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS.

A Sort of Dry Turkish Bath—Stockholm's Popular Institution.

[illegible]

A Poetess' Views of Journalism.

[illegible]

A Simple Method.

[illegible]

Best Plan for a Big Boiler Shop.

[illegible]

Devoured by the Life-Saving Crews.

[illegible]

A DISTINCTLY AMERICAN PRACTICE.

Facts and Figures Pertaining to Gum-Chewing—Aid to Thought.

[illegible]

About the New Tay Bridge.

[illegible]

A New Fuel.

[illegible]

GREAT

Clearing Sale.

The subscriber offers the balance of his

WINTER STOCK

AT AND BELOW COST

—AND A—

General Reduction

In all classes of goods, to continue till April 1, for cash and ready pay.

This is a GENUINE SALE, as I need and must have room for

EXTENSIVE

SPRING PURCHASES

That will shortly commence to arrive. I have made special arrangements for the coming year to offer a continual round of

BARGAINS!

Trusting that the larger volume of trade will recompense for small profits.

Large purchasers will find it to their particular advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I will take all the oats I can get at 1c a pound in trade.

The highest price will be paid for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Wool and Beans, at

McCAFFREY'S

TROUT RIVER LINES.

March 9th, 1888.

MANN'S

COMBINED SEEDER & HARROW.

Three Implements in one.

The best Seeder & Harrow in the World.

SINCE the introduction of this Seeder to the Farmers of the Dominion, it has won for itself golden opinions from the many thousand farmers now using it. Each succeeding year has added to its triumphs in the field, till now, it stands the acknowledged PEER OF SEEDERS. It will cultivate, sow and cover in once passing over the ground. The Seed Box will sow all kinds of grain absolutely perfect, from ten pounds of grass seed to five bushels of oats to an acre. It can be used as a harrow alone, making the best implement of the kind known. The construction of the Teeth is such that they can be quickly adjusted to work at any required depth or angle.

FARMERS, buy our **COMBINED SEEDER and HARROW**, and thus be in a position to put in your crops with ease, and in good time, no matter how backward or wet the season may be.

To those who do not believe that the Seeder will sow grass seed mixed with the grain, we will furnish if desired a grass seeder attachment.

Agents—ANDREW GILMORE, Huntingdon; T. J. LEAHY, St. Anicet; JOHN TYO, Dundee; JOSEPH BOYER, St. Louis de Gonzague.

"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"

Established 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

Fire AND Accident

INSURANCE.

J. C. BRUCE,

GENERAL AGENT,

Huntingdon.

None but the best and most reliable Companies represented.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly done at the ADVOCATE Office, at moderate prices.

Give us a trial.

ROSS BROS. & CO.,

Successors of P. S. Ross & Bros.

8, 10 & 12 GREY NUN ST.,

MONTREAL.

Paint and Paint Oil	Machinists' Supplies,	Ship Chandlery,
Brushes,	Engine Packings,	Oakum, Pitch, Tar,
Varnishes,	Lubricating Oils,	Cordage, Wire Rope,
Glass,	Tackle Blocks,	Bunting, Flags,
Putty,	Belting, &c.	Canvas,
Roofing Felt,	Cotton Waste,	Anchors and Chains,

Tanners' Supplies, Pig Iron.

Orators are all Angels on the platform, but some of them are very "wearing" at home. Now that is exactly the main fault of Lubricating Oils these times—beautiful in the bottle, and Oh! so philanthropically cheap; but could engines & machinery speak, "Wearing us away. "Wearing us away," would be their warning cry.

For Sterling Wearing Qualities

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

STANDS PRE-EMINENTLY CELEBRATED.

Millmen and all Consumers of Oil should use no other.

For sale by WM. FORTUNE, Huntingdon.

Manufactured Solely by

McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto.

N.B.—Quality of our High Standard Cylinder, Bolt-Cutting and other oils cannot be surpassed. McCOLL BROS. & CO.

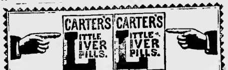
B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES are the only genuine English articles in the Canadian market. Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President, Ex-President and Ex-Vice-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex-President of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c., &c. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed, call on

J. W. SAUNDERS

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Opposite Post Office.



Will Cure

Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this ***without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels,*** and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.